The Salvation colored army at Charlotte, N. C., has seventy members, and is creating considerable excitement among the Ethiopian fraternity.

—A mechanical training department will be added to the Minnesota University at Minneapolis during the summer. An addition to the building at a cost of \$30,000 will be erected.

an addition to the building at a cost of \$80,000 will be erected.

The late Bishop Clarkson was instrumental in building over fifty churches in Nebraska and Dakota. Trinity Cathedral in Omaha was built mainly through his exertions and influence. Chacago Herald.

manny unrough his exertions and in-fluence.—Chacago Herald.

-The Archbishop of Canterbury's salary is \$75,000 per year, and that of the Archbishop of New York \$56,000, Bishop of London \$50,000, Bishop of Durham \$40,000, Bishop of Winchester \$35,000 and the Bishop of Ely \$27,000.

The Woman's Home Missionary Association beid its semi-annual meeting resently at Boston. Sixteen schools for the poor are being maintained in Utah and the South, and an appeal for the beauty of the better section was more schools in the latter section was made.—Boston Journal.

-Education pays—ignorance costs.
The inteligent person can do things, and do them well—the ignorant person not only works to a disadvantage, but does very little and very poor work. Intelligence pays—ignorance costs.—American Journal of Education.

— Of the 40,000 Indian children now living in this country, over 10,000 are being educated in Government schools. This fact is all the more significant when it is remembered that no systematic work had been undertaken until the latter part of General Grant's additional control of the country of the countr the latter part of General Grant's ad--N. Y. Tribe

—A refreshing kind of dignified in-dependence is shown by the New Haven clergyman, Rev. T. R. Bacon, who has resigned because some of his flock are dissatisfied with his teachings. He told them if they didn't like him he could find some other place where he would be liked, and that he didn't propose to stay as the pastor of any church of which he was to be an issue.—N. Y. Sun.

—Trinity Cathedral, in Omaha re-cently consecrated by Bishop Clarkson, is said to be quite a remarkable buildis said to be quite a remarkable building, especially for a new country. It is cruciform, with roomy aisles, transepts, choir, and clear-story and tower; of the Gothie style of architecture. The porch is paved with tiles of an exquisite pattern. The heavy oak doors are the gift of St. Andrew's Church, Rye Beach, N. H. The cost of the building is \$100 Oct. building is \$100,000 .- Chicago Times -The urchins of Brazos County, Tex., know how to make life interesting for the schoolmaster. The Paose tells of one who was called up to be flogged, but just as the hickory was raised over his head butted his teacher in the stomach, knocking him over a table and a bench into a remote corner of the foom. Before the astonished pedagogue had recovered his wind the young goat was gone, and the rest of the class were scampering over the the class were scampering over the fields intent upon a holiday.

### Tailor Dresses.

Cashmere serges of very light quality and English manufacture are imported for the tailor suits that will be used through the spring for walking and traveling dresses, and for the sea-side and mountain resorts during the sum-mer. English checks of two shades of a color, such as ecru with brown, light gray with darker gray, or blue upon blue, are chosen for the simplest of these dresses, and there are others with bars and slightly larger plaids of two con-trasting colors, out the bold blo ks and plaids worn in London are not yet pop-ular here. For more dressy suits, such as brides use for traveling, there are plain cashmere serges and smooth habit cloths in clear French gray, ecru, and golden brown shades, while for the summer hotels are ivory white and dull blue Cheviots. In other cloths some rough bourette threads are introduced, and in the large stores frise or curied fabrics are very largely imported. Tailors retain the sample, shapely designs for these dresses that have found favor for the past three or four years, so that a well-made suit of this kind will lat many seasons without going out of style. They also use merely stitching and a piping of mobair brad for trimming, and object to the elabo-rate braiding and velvet accessories adopted by modistes. The only change noted in the tailor basque is that a vest is added of the material. This is two or three inches wide each side of the front below the collar, and slopes toward the waist to fit in with the first toward the waist to fit in with the first dart. The basque is then slightly lapped over the sides of the vest, and perhaps piped there with an edge of braid held by a row of stitching. The sides of the basque are slightly shorter, and the back is the "frock style." like that of a man's coat. The collar may be a lightly standing band or it man be seen to be still be standing band. be a high standing band, or it may be a notched collar, also like that of a man's morning coat. There is now usually a small watch pocket slit high on the left breast, with which a short bar chain is used, and there are curved slits on each hip as pocket openings. The close sleeves have only a single button and hole at each wrist, and are piped with brad instead of having cuffs. The out-side jacket to be worn with this bas, us in the street is a single-breasted frock-coat of medium length, cut away in coat of medium length, cut away in front to show two or three of the lower buttons of the vest of the basque. This coat and the basque have silk or satin linings, and all whalebones are avoided. Flat small lasting buttons are used, or else the material is placed over small wooden molds. Plaited or tucked skirts nounted on a silk foundation are preferred for these dresses, and the over-skirt is attached to the same belt as the lower skirt. Either double box-plaitings or the kilted side plaitings are used or the kilted side plaitings are used alike all around, being sewed to the silk foundation high up beneath the overskirt. Another arrangement is a plan cloth skirt with a six or e ght inch sideplaiting at the foot, above which are four tucks, each two inches wide, finished on the lower edge by a piping of braid, and with three rows of stitch-ing across the top of each tnek. The newest apron over-skirts of cloth have the front breadth cut square at the bot-tom, and a reverse of the cloth turned over upon each side, and stitched there. The plaiting is then very high upon the hips, and the back is held in two double hips, and the back is held in two double box-plaits only slightly draped. One novelty in tailor dresses is the use of striped serge of two colors for the skirt, with plain serge for the basque and overskirt. The vest may also be striped. Such skirts are made of half-inch stripes of blue with black, or of ecru with brown, and the basque and drapery are either black or brown. The tucked and box-plaited belte-waists will still be used by la lies with very slight figures, as they give an ap-

very slight figures, as they give an ap pearance of fullness.—Harper's Bazar There are more than 10,000,00 on car wheels used on American ra roads, and it requires about 525 pound of pig-iron to make one wheel.

A Peep at the Past.

In dingy, moddy, dirty Fetter lane, that narrow, crooked thoroughfare connecting Fleet street with Holborn, stands a building wherein is stored a wealth and variety of historic documents, forming a collection which is probably unrivaled by that of any other venuter. The average Londoner knows probably unrivaled by that of any other country. The average Londoner knows little about the record office, and cares less, and yet the slate shelves in the fron cages of the severe looking edifice are heavily laden with state documents dating as far back as William the Conquerer. I was fortunate on Saturday last to be the community of saturday last to be the companion of a gentleman who had received an invitation to ac-company Sir Baliol Brett, the master of the rolls and customs rotulorum, on his first official examination of the record

Of course, this first inspection was naturally of a cursory nature, but the polite and efficient attendants laid before Sir Baliol and his party—which, by the by, included several of the foreign ambassadors—document after document, and volume after volume, which could not but gradden the heart of those could not but gladden the heart of those who love to peruse these records of the gone past. There was the "Doomsday who love to peruse these records of the gone past. There was the "Doomsday Book," in which may be seen the survey of England made in the time of William the Conqueror. It is in an expellent state of preservation, and the vellum leaves are as clean, the writing as legible, and the ink as dark and distinct as though the compilation had been executed in the last century, instead of eight hundred years ago.

We were shown, too, the records of the Court of Chancery, which are full and complete from the time of King John down to the last decisions remission down to the last decisions remission between the present Lord Chancellor, "A copy of the proceedings of the records of the Court of Chancery which are full and complete from the time of King John down to the last decisions remission to the court of Chancery which are full and complete from the time of King John down to the last decisions remission to the court of Chancery. When the present Lord Chancellor, "A copy of the proceedings of the court of the proceedings of the court of the court of Chancellor," A copy of the proceedings of the court of the court of Chancellor, "A copy of the proceedings of the court of the court of Chancellor," A copy of the proceedings of the court of the court of Chancellor, "A copy of the proceedings of the court of the

dered by the present Lord Chancellor, and a complete series of the ledger books, showing the National expendi-ture from the time of Henry II. down to ture from the time of Henry II. down to the present day, perfectly arranged and in excellent condition. Amongst the most interesting documents that were displayed I made a note of a treaty between Henry I. and Robert, Earl of Flanders, the privilege granted by Pope Adrian to Henry II., giving him full permission to conquer Ireland, the treaties made with Robert Bruce, and, mirabile dictu, the treaty of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, artistically illuminated with the portrait of Francis I, and bearing an impression of the seal chased by Benvenuto Cellini.

The thousands of volumes of State contains condensed reports from fifty-three counties of that State, giving the names of such varieties of the potato as have succeeded the best in those different localities. The Burbank was placed at the head of the list in hirty-four counties, beauty of Hebron in nine counties, the probable was and searly rose in six, Chill in two, and conqueror and late rose in one each. Among those which stood high, but not first, were manumoth, pearl, snowflake, white elephant, carly Ohio, James Vick and queen of the valley.—N. Y. Sun—Gath thus describes scenes at a famous dairy farm in Pennsylvania: "I was interested in two thines in this

ated with the portrait of Francis I., and bearing an impression of the seal chased by Benvenuto Cellini.

The thousands of volumes of State papers, which lie on the shelves of the record office are nt present being calculated and indexed by the clerks, but a hong other interesting historic documents that were shown was the comments that were shown was the corn fession of Guy Fawkes as to the details of the gusnowder plot, extorted from him by the rack, to which the poor wretch's signature, faint and nearly if lies blo, is affixed. There, too, was the piteous, yet withal, dignified letter of Elizabeth, written to her sister from the tower, pleading for her release from durance vike, and among other letters of finerest were several short notes to foreign envoys of the bloody Queen, prepared in anticipation of the birth of a child, that never took place, blanks being left for the date and sex. The letter of Montearle in which he gave full information beforehand of the intended gunpowder plot, and numerous epistles written by James I., Mary Gueen of Scots, Catherine de Medicis, Charles I and II., and many others, from Kings and Queens who succeeded after the reformation, and from statesmen and nobles who played so great a part in the past in elevating Engiand to

the rights of the crown, and the extent of its civil jurisdiction, the authority of the church, the powers of the bench, the privileges of peers, and details of the privileges of peers, and details of the measures employed in the past for raising armies and equipping fleets. Provisions for the observance of treaties, the fortifying of castles, and other matters of national importance, are also fully set out in the close rolls, so called because the matter which they contained was invariably dis-natched closed or scaled up.

other matters of national importance, are also fully set out in the close rolls, so called because the matter which they conta ned was invariably dispatched closed or scaled up.

The patent rolls, too, are here, and also run consecutively from the thirteenth century up to the present day. In these are recorded accounts of the sieges of castles, the creation of titles, the granting of safe conducts, the because of large and the negotiations with foreigners. We glanced, too, at the Parliamentary rolls; the church rolls, in which are to be found particulars of all grants of priving lieges to the religious houses; the function of the money which English Kings received in payment for hieness they granted to alientate lands, for knights services, for pardons, and various other schemes and dodges by which these monarchs in their exchequers.

The oblata rolls, are full of interest to the granting and axis of the exchequers are set cut particulars on all the gifts presented to rovalty by subjects having an ax to grind. We were shown the black and red books of the exchequer, in which it is explained to the sechequer, in which it is explained to the exchequer, in which it is explained to the exchequer in which it is explained to the exchequer in which it is explained to the exchequer, in which it is explained to the exchequer in which were shown the black and red books of the exchequer in which i

she exchequer, in which it is explained now the land was held in old times: the null of Clement VII., by which Henry VII., of infamous memory, was constituted defender of the faith.

Beyond the papers and documents I have mentioned there are miles and miles of parchment piled up in the nant with interest not only to the En-glish people, but to every student of a storic lore, and an American in London on his summer vacation may while away an afternoon with pleasure and profit in giancing over some of the famous documents of the bare existence of which, I firmly believe, nine-tenths of the inhabitants of London are profoundly gnorant.—London Cor. Philamelphia Press.

—While a handsome but not particularly shrewd young man of Portland, Me., was sitting with a charming but cunning young woman of the same town, she said: "Who are you going to marry?" "You," he said, jokingly. "Reality?" "Yes." "Shake hands on to the property of the particular with the property of the property of the property of the particular with the particular

"Really?" "'es." "Stake hands on t." the business-like maiden demanded. The young man did so, thinking it the most amusing incident he had ever borne a rart in. The young lady, however, told her father that Mr. Blank and she were engaged. The young man was immediately waited upon by the interested parent, and has decided to marry the girl rather than stand a threatened suit for breach of promise.

—Boston Herald.

-A bill has passed the New Jersey egislature admitting women as foreign mmissioners of deeds.

-Yellow corn contains more oil than the white, but the latter is richer in luten .- Troy Times.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Farmers' wifes and daughters are

—There are 209 known varieties of herries, sixty of apricots, 239 of seaches, 1,687 of pears and 297 of

—If any person puts a fence on or clows the land of another he is liable or trespass, whether the owner has sustained injury or not.—Exchange. Farm implements, when occa-sionally brushed over with crude pe-roleum, will last longer and be pro-iected from changes of weather when

-Hanging baskets are best watered water unt I the ball of earth is well toaked. Allow the excess to drip, and when this ceases, return the basket to its place.—N. Y. Pos'.

-The true idea of farm life is to build stopping place for a year or five years, or until it can be soid. It is next to impossible for a man to put the same zeal and thoughtful, painstaking work upon such a farm as on one that he intends to

—A copy of the proceedings of the New York State Agricultural Society contains condensed reports from fifty-three counties of that State, giving the

after the reformation, and from statesmen and nobles who played so great a
part in the past in elevating Engiand to
the high position she occupied among
the Nations of the world.

The sheepskins of the close rolls are
here from the thirteenth century up to
the present time, and on those are
found numerous entres bearing upon
the rights of the crown, and the extent
of herbivorous animals. Such are the of herbivorous animals. Such are the hulls of the various grains, under vari-ous names—malt, sprou s, brewers' grains, cotton-seed, flax-seed, and many other seeds after the oil has been ex-

All these, in some sense waste products, are within the reach of stock feeducts, are within the reach of stock feeders at prices which make it possible to use them with some degree of p ofit. Now the feeder will find that these byproducts vary considerably in price in differ nt parts of the country, and in selecting his seed he must choose those substances which yield the largest percentage of digestible albuminoids for the least money. In the Eastern States, selecting the period of lowest, market.

factory food.

A proper milk ration should contain, in addition to highly albuminoid food, a certain proportion of easily digested hydro-carions, or starchy foods. The long fodder usually fed to cows contains these elements in abundance, but in a form less available, that is, ligest-ible, than in most ground grains. So, "for quick returns," it is always well to supplement the hydro cartons in hay, straw, corn-stalks, etc., by a cer-tain amount of corn meal. No other grain, on the whole, better serves the purpose, on the ground of economy, than fine corn meal.

than fine corn meal.

For my dairy of thoroughbreds I have settled down upon the following mixture for a grain ration: For cows in full ure for a grain ration: For cows in full flow of milk I find a theor tical excess of albuminoids to give economical returns. The proportions given are, by weight, six parts best bran, three parts fine corn meal, and three parts linsed meal. One pound of this mixture is weight, six parts best bran, three parts fine corn meal, and three parts linseed meal. One pound of this mixture is given to each hundred-weight of the animal; half in the morning and the other half in the evening. If fed dry, the cow drinks more, and consequently that their incomes are commensured that their incomes are commensured.

grind corn in the ear, and add an equal bulk of ground oats. A ration would be four quarts night and morning, with a quart of linseed meal in addit on, for long fodder I would feed oat hay; that is, oats cut when just out of blossom and quickly cured. No forage crop I have ever raised gives such results in milk. I can assure M. that it does pay to cut cornstalks. Cut them we inches long, and sprinkle moderdoes pay to cut cornstalks. Cut them we inches long, and sprinkle moder-tiely with salt water, twenty-four hours before feeding. Give no more salt than is required for health.—Cor. Country (Innibutes)

Seeding to Grass Alone.

In seeding down to grass by itself there are several advantages. By early sowing the seed takes much better than in any other way, and the growth is more rapid, so that a crop of hay can often be taken the same year. The soil is in better condition for the sowing than at any other time of the year, and the grass takes so firm a hold upon the soil that dry weather does it no injury. When the grass is sown with grain it soil that dry weather does it no injury. When the grass is sown with grain it is very weak at that time, and a few dry days atter the shelter of the grain is lost will totally ruin it. This frequently happens, and is the reason why so many grass-seedings with grain fail. The ground should be as well plowed as for a grain crop, and then thoroughly harrowed until it is perfectly mellow and fine, and yet commactly settled. and fine, and yet compactly setfled and made firm by the harrow teeth. If the seed is then sown it will fail into the harrow marks, and grow up in rows with spaces between them, which is objectiouable for several reasons. To avoid this the harrow should be followed by a brush harrow or a smoothing plank to level the harr w marks and get a smooth fine surface. The seed may then te sown. In sowing the seed great care should

be used to get an even seeding. Ever turn should be overlapped a little to avoid bare strips, and it is easy to de this by observing the marks of the fee at the previous sowing, and keeping the next track even and parallel with this. Only one-half of the seed should be sown one way up and down the field. The other half should be sown across The other half should be sown across the first sowing and with equal care, and then one may be reasonably sure that the ground is evenly covered. In sowing light seed the early morning, when the air is usually stiff, should be chosen for the work. Orchard-grass, alue-grass and red-top should be thus sown. Timothy and clover being heavier may be sown at any time, unless a strong wind is blowing, in which case the work should be stopped. A good sower may do the work well, even in a ower may do the work well, even in wind, by throwing the seed low down and by going across the wind, so that the seed is always carried in the same direction and with the wind.

the seed is always carried in the same direction and with the wind.

After the seed is sown it should be covered at once. Every day's work in brush harrowing should be followed the next day with the sowing, and no more should be sown than can be covered in the next day. It is better still to have the covering done by a second man directly a ter the sower. The covering should be done by a light brush harrow made as follows: Two round poles or I ght planks, and a quantity of small brush five feet long should be procured. One pole or plank is lad upon the ground, and the brush is laid evenly and smoothly upon the pole; the other pole is laid over the first one, a d the two are fastened tightly together with wires, or bolts screwed up closely with nuts, or a light chain may be wound around the poles and drawn tight with a small binder so as to hold the brush. For stumpy ground the brush may be spread like a fan and two short poles used, and a third one is laid across near the ends of the brush and fastened by winding some of the brush and fastened by the ends of the brush and fastened by

the ends of the brush and Instened by winding some of the brush around it.

The covering should be done carefully, as it is important to finish the work quite as well as it has been begun.

Grass-seed thus sown will rarely ever miss, and there will be less complaint of poor soil, which is mostly an excuse for poor work. A farmer who spends for poor work. A farmer who spends three dollars an acre for seed should certainly take great care that the money is not lost through imperfect preparation of the ground and door work in sowing and covering the seed.

N. F. Sun.

The question of farm labor is one of the matters which is always up for dis-cussion, and one in which those who are interested must answer for them-seives, and that as influenced by the seives, and that as influenced by the conditions by which they are surrounded. To say that help is scarce because the farmers are selfish and mean does not answer the question at all, for, as a class, farmers are quite as liberal and lenient as any class of persons who buy labor. One of the reasons at the start why labor is scarce is because young men who have labor to self object to farm labor, preferring shops, factories and the allurements of clerking in all sorts of stores, under the impression that the employment is steady, the wages more uniform, and the chances for rapid promotion (?) more promisced by the for rapid promotion (?) more promis-ing. That they succeed in the end beting. That they succeed in the end bet-ter than the saving, industrious boy who first hires out as a tarm hand, then becomes a tenant, and finally to buy a farm and become a farmer and home-owner, is for the two classes to decide for themselves.

As it now stands, farmers will have to pay more wages, or else the famine for good labor will continue. Th Western farmer pays better wages than in the East, and can aftord to, because the ection of land that costs \$3,000, produces exactly as much or more than the section of Eastern land that is worth in section of Eastern land that is worth si0,000. The difference in investment s in favor of the Western farmer, and to he divides with his help, astaxes and neterest on \$3,000 is only a fraction of he other. Perhaps, if the Eastern armer will try intensified farming, he might so increase the products of his farm that, while employing three or four times as much help, as he would be boliged to, he could raise the wages correspondingly. There is yet another side issue of this same problem of labor.

As 'arming is now carried on, the net in ome does not warrant the farmer in paying "city salaries" to his help. Would a change give larger net incomes when flired help and all the extra expense was computed? Why do the boys

pense was computed? Why do the ply because they imagine that other things pay better than the usual one of farming; that other vocations promise arming; that other vocations promise hem better social advantages and a

reedom from the isolation of farm life. The time will soon come when the animal; half in the morning and the other half in the evening. It fed dry, the cow drinks more, and consequently gives more milk. It I were not skept call us to the use of cottouseed meal, should substitute it for linseed meal, it costs less and produces more milk.

If I were not skept that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries than there will be no further connict, and tarm-labor will again become obtainable and at equitable rates. Agriculture will some day be the one great occupation of this country, and will be conducted by men of wisdom and large understanding and udgment, and these will soft ground oats. A ration would be understanding and udgment, and these will so ground oats. A ration would be understanding and udgment, and these will stop the balance of power. Let us hold a moment! Is the farmer, after all, hold a moment! Is the farmer, after all, hold a moment is the farmer, after all, and an acceptance of the commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their incomes are commensurate with other well-conducted industries that their hold a moment! Is the farmer, after all, in any con liet with labor, such as is all the time "raging" between capital and the miners, iron-workers, spinners and weavers, railway employes, sailors, glass-blowers, and all kinds of labor employed in the crection of city buildings, etc? When d d the tarmer have to contend with a stille? When lo contend with Cleveland Heraid. to contend w th a strike? When?-

-Five hundred artists now have studios in New York .-- N. Y. bun.

The Heroine of "Ivanhoe."

Rebecca Gratz died many years ago, In her younger days she resided with her parents in Philadelphia. She had a warm friend, Miss Hoffman, of New arm friend, Miss Hoffman, of New Jrk, and the two girls were in the habit of paying periodical visits to each other in their respective cities. Miss Hoffman was the betrothed of Washington Irving, but before the marriage could take place consumption claimed the fair New York girl, and she succumbed to the disease, tenderly nursed on her death-bed by her friend, Rebecca Gratz. Irving, who never resourced from the loss of his first and only love, naturally formed a warm friendship for his late sweethearts other self, Rebecca Miss Gratz was a woman of singularly pure thought and hight of mind. She felt keenly the slight cast upon her race and creed, for in those days the Jewish disability laws still existed in England, and very few of the "chosen people" were admitted into the best American society. Duting Washington Irving's were admitted into the test American society. During Washington Irving's travels in Europe, Miss Gratz and he were in constant correspondence. The American author was warmly received by English writers. With Walter Scott he sojourned several weeks. At that time Scott had not avowed the authorship of the Wayserley series of possile. ship of the Waverley series of novels, but to Irving he confided his secret, and also told him that he (Scott) was at work on a new book, "Ivanhoe." The two authors discussed the plot of "Ivanhoe" together and particularly the character of the Jewess Scott was introducing. "What shall I call her?" asked Scott. "Call her Rebecca," re-

plied Irving, his thoughts wandering to the Rebecca of his friendship. Irving dwelt on the noble traits in Miss Gratz's dwelt on the noble traits in Miss Gratz's character to his friend, and especially drew attention to her steadfastness of creed and the grandeur but melancholy of her thoughts. Scott was filled with sympathy for her character. When "Invanhoe" was eventually published Sir Walter sent one of the first copies to his American friend, with a long and affectionate letter. A line in it read: "How does my 'Rebecca' fit in with your 'Rebecca?" — Philadelphia Telegraph.

## The Zodiacal Light.

The cause of the luminous phenomenon known as the zodiacal light has long been the subject of speculation, and numerous hypotheses have been suggested to account for it. A correspondent of Cosmes les Mondes regards the entire phenomenon as one of the reflection of light. What we observe is nothing but the reflection of that part of the earth which is illuminated shortly before the sun rises and after it sets. before the sun rises and after it sets. In order to understand this we must assume that the earth is surrounded for sume that the earth is surrounded for a certain distance by a comparatively dense envelope of gas, beyond which the latter exists in a state of great attenuation. We therefore have two media of different density which influence the rays of light in the well known way, refracting them up to a certain limiting angle of incidence, beyond which total reflection takes place.

reflection takes place.

If we imagine the sun a little below the horizon, a part of the earth directly in front of us will reflect the rays of the sun at a very obtuse angle; these rays, meeting the boundary of the media at a very obtuse angle, will be totally re-dected, and it is these totally reflected

rays which we see.

This explains the appearance of the light in the shape of a cone whose line is always inclined in the direction of the ecliptic, and whose base is tow the ecupite, and whose base is loward the sun; it also accounts for the fact that the changes observed in its appearance follow a reverse order in the evening from that in the morning. The reason why the cone is longer in the evening than in the morning is that the layer of dense atmosphere is expanded by reason of its exposure to the sun's radiation through the entire day, whereas in the morning the reverse is the case.—

Scientific American

Butter Buyers Butter Buyers

Everywhere are refusing to take white, lardy looking butter except at "grease" prices. Consumers want nothing but giltedged butter, and buyers therefore recommend their patrons to keep a uniform color throughout the yearly using the Improved Butter Color made by Weils, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It is the only color that can be relied on to never injure the butter, and to always give the perfect color. Sold by druggists and merchants.

A MAN too lary to make a suggestion can not expect to become a leader of men.

—N. X. Times.

Congressional Endorsement. Hon. John Cessna, ex-Member from Penn., Hon. John Cessna, ex-Member from Penn., writ-s: "In the space of twelve hours my thrumatism was gone, having taken three deses Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. My trother was cured by a similar amount. I cordially recommend it." By all druggists, or R. K. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

Many a thing keeps Lent that has no susiness to do so. That five dollar bill, for instance.—Salem Sunbeam.

I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and ga hering in my head, was very deaf at times, had discharges from my ears, and was unable to breathe through my nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhauste! I was cured, and to-day enjoy sound health. C. J. Connts, 923 Che-tnut street, Field Manager, Phila-delphia Publishing House, Pa.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. ARSAS CITY, April 15, 1884.

CATTLE—Shipping Steers. \$5 25 49 5 75

Native Heffers. 4 10 45 5 00

Astive Cows. 4 25 49 4 40

Butchers' Steers. 5 25 49 5 30

HOGS—Good to choice heavy 5 85 46 825

Light. 5 90 45 6 10

WHEAT—No. 1 10 45 1034

No. 2	92 65	94	۱
No. 3	68 69	7.3	1
CORN-No. 2	40 (6	4014	4
OATS-No. 2	28540	2914	1
RYE-No. 2	29 63	30	1
FLOUR-Faney, nor sack	2 25 63	2 30	1
HAY-Car lots, bright	7 00 66	7 50	п
BUTTER-Choice dairy	20 60	25	ы
CHEESE-Kansas, new	ES 60	11	П
EGG8-Choice	12 66	13	п
PORK-Hams	12 06	13	E.
Shoulders	H 69	914	1
Sides	9 65	30%	Ð
LARD	9 64	10	1
WOOL-Missouri, unwashed	17 @	18	ы
POTATOES-Per bushel	45 6	50	ы
ST. LOUIS.	40.00	-	н
CLOWN P Shimping St. LOUIS.	5 00 (3	W 464	н
CATTLE-Shipping Steers Butchers' Steers	5 60 63	6 20	п
HOGS Good to choice	5 00 6	5 50	н
HUMAS -GOOD to choice	5 100 60	6 10	н
SHEEP-Fair to choice	5 25 66	6 00	н
FLOUR-XXX to choice	3 40 65	1 25	ы
WHEAT-No. 2 Winter	1 05%	1 0034	н
No. 8	96 65	97	п
CORN-No. 2 mixed	45%	48%	н
DATS-No. 2.	2254	34	Ħ
RYE-No. 2	20 69	5814	П
PORK	17 25 60	17 50	и
COTTON-Middling	9146	10%	Ł
TOBACCO-New Lugs	4 40 @	4.75	н
Medium new leaf	65 €	5 75	Ħ
CHICAGO.		750	н
CATTLE-Good shipping	6 25 Q	6 75	ы
HOGS-Good to choice	5 90 65	6 40	и
HEEP-Fair to choice	4 UD 66	5 00	в
HEEP-Fair to choice	5 00 6	6.00	o
VHEAT-No. 2 red	9050	9214	r.
No. 3	78 6	50	1
No. 2 Spring	79%/6	8214	ш

CATTLE Exports
HOGS—Good to choice FLOUR-Good to choice
WHEAT-No. 3 red.
No. 2 Spring.
ORN-No. 2.
DATS-Western mixed.
PORK-Standard Mess.

RK-New Me

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